

# LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

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WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1918.

WHOLE NUMBER 418.

## U. S. SOLDIERS POLICE CANAL ZONE CITIES

Action Taken to Prevent Disorders Because Elections Are Postponed.

### WILSON RECEIVES PROTEST

Trouble Arises Over "Cleaning Up" the Cities of Colon and Panama—President Urrutia Wires Sharply to Washington.

Washington, July 1.—United States troops will remain in Colon and Panama, according to present intentions, until order is established and all the elections have been held.

Panama, July 1.—Upon orders from Washington, American troops began policing Panama and Colon at two o'clock Friday afternoon. The action was taken under the treaty of 1904 authorizing the United States to assume this police duty whenever it was necessary to maintain order. The Panamanian government has protested to Washington against the measure.

Because the former administration had refused to correct conditions in the two cities, soldiers in the canal zone were forbidden to enter them, and the civilian employees boycotted Colon and Panama until the mandate of the military authorities was carried out by the Panamanian government.

The new administration, under President Urrutia, began to clean up the cities, but in connection with this work, announced that the elections fixed for June 30 and July 7 would be postponed for six months because of the fear that serious disorders might occur if held on the dates set by law.

The opposition party protested to Washington against the postponement of the elections, claiming that such a move would serve no purpose except to favor the candidates supported by the new administration. The American state department advised President Urrutia to hold the elections.

He replied that a fair election could not be held now and suggested that American commissioners supervise the making up of poll books and assume charge of an election to be held later in July or early in August, which the president said, could be held in an open and fair manner.

No disorders have been reported since it was announced that the decree forbidding the elections would be enforced by the police.

The opposition party again protested to Washington and yesterday the American state department notified President Urrutia that because of disorders American troops would police the cities until further notice.

Urrutia Issues Statement.

Dr. Cirro Urrutia, the president, last night issued a statement on the situation. It reads:

"Foreign Secretary Lefevre states that at eleven o'clock Friday morning the chargé d'affaires of the United States delivered a note informing him that the United States by virtue of article 7 of the treaty of 1904 had ordered that its armed forces, at two o'clock should enter the cities of Panama and Colon to maintain the public order in them and on the waters adjacent to them.

"At that hour in the midst of profound tranquility the armed American forces entered without the least resistance on the part of our police or of the authorities, notwithstanding that the Panamanian government did not have time to inform the city authorities as to the manner in which the American troops would exercise their functions as police, because the memorandum covering this feature was not handed to me until after one o'clock in the afternoon.

"I do not wish to characterize now as unjustifiable this act of the government of the United States, but the fact should be considered that my government, with the forces at its disposal is able to maintain public order in the whole nation, and without doubt in the cities of Panama and Colon.

"True, it is, that there is considerable political excitement because of the approaching elections, but this is characteristic of all democracies.

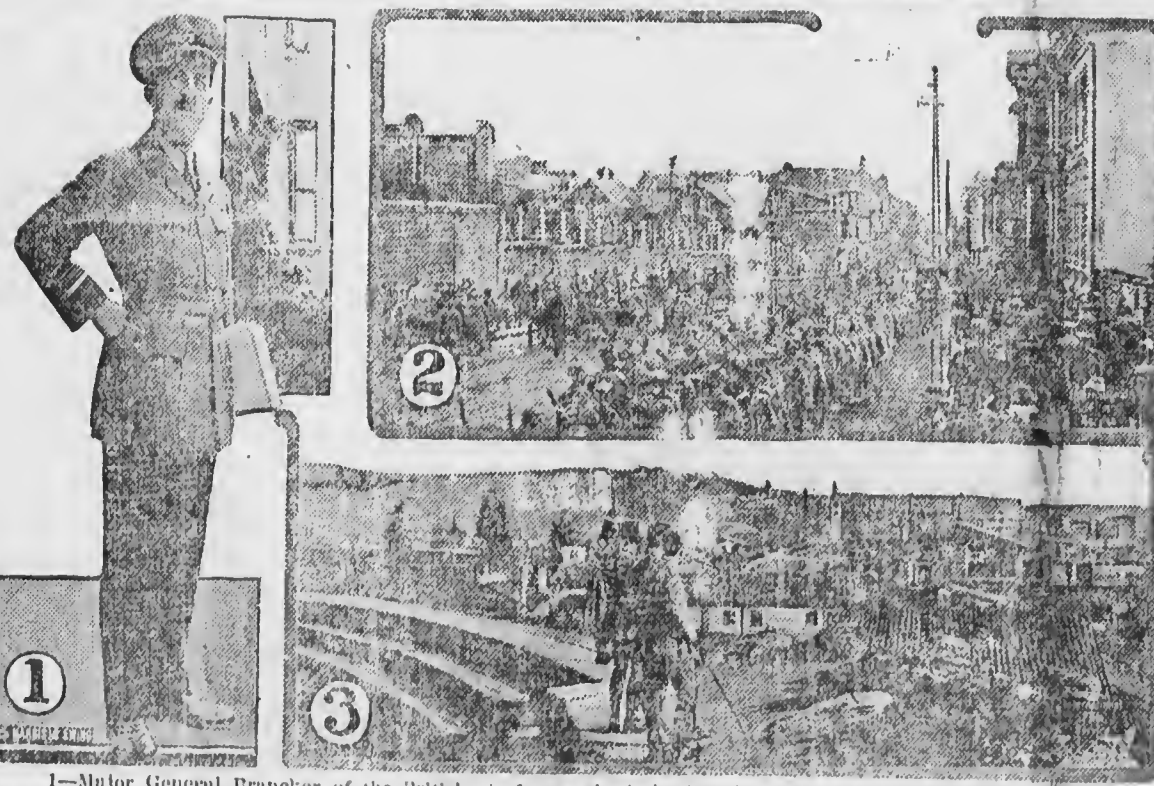
"It is also true that, although there were fears of disturbances in some parts of the republic, nothing has taken place nor could take place, which should give rise to a doubt that the government is impotent to put down with a strong hand the least attempt at public disorder.

Sharp Telegram to Wilson.

President Urrutia has prepared a manifesto to the country and yesterday afternoon sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"Today at eleven o'clock I was informed by the chargé d'affaires of the United States in this capital that at two o'clock the cities of Panama and Colon would be occupied by the military forces of the central zone on the pretext of maintaining public order. I protest against this interference, which violates the sovereignty of Panama without any justification, inasmuch as the government of Panama has sufficient means to maintain order in these cities, and I decline to share with your excellency's government the responsibilities which so grave an action implies.

CHIRIO LUIS URRUTIA."



1—Major General Branker of the British air force, who is in America to arrange for transatlantic airplane flights. 2—Two corps of Czech-Slovak troops arriving in Vladivostok on their way to France to help the allies. 3—Italian and French officers at Lala Garda looking over the region where it is believed the Austrians might resume their attack.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Italians Convert the Austrian Drive Into a Defeat and a Disastrous Rout.

ENEMY LOSSES ARE 250,000

Germans Are Ready to Resume Offensive on West Front, but Allies Confide—Von Kuehlmann's Peace Talk a Fizzle—Baker Asks Postponement of Draft Limit Change.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The grand offensive of the Austrians in Italy, a failure almost from the start, developed into a defeat, and then suddenly into a disastrous rout last week. The Italian commander, General Diaz, struck swiftly. From the Moutello to the sea the Italian artillery poured a murderous fire into the throngs of Austrians who, abandoning their guns, were trying to get across the river. Then the infantry, and even the cavalry men, were called into action and speedily completed the rout. The Plave was almost choked with the enemy's dead.

Within two days the Austrians had not only lost all the ground they gained in their first rush, but had been driven entirely across the river to and in some cases beyond their former lines. Their losses were conservatively estimated at 250,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. In addition the Italians captured great numbers of guns and quantities of munitions and equipment.

The Austrian rear guards fought most stubbornly at the Moutello and at the Zenson head, these at the latter place protecting the two remaining permanent bridges between there and the mouth of the river. The enemy suffered severely from the work of the allied air forces and in this the new American aviators were conspicuous.

All Italy celebrated the great victory and the overenthusiastic, there as elsewhere, expected the Italian army to follow it up by driving the Austrians out of the country. But General Diaz is too wise to fall into a trap similar to the one that caught the enemy. The Austrians have been there long enough to have organized a very strong defensive line, and moreover, the Germans were rushing troops to their support all last week. Diaz did not fail to follow up his advantage in the mountain region, however, for it is there that the next attack is expected. His troops improved their positions very considerably, especially at Monte Grappa, the height that is the key to the passage down to the plains between the Brenta and the Piave.

The crushing defeat of the Austrians had an enormous moral effect in all the belligerent countries. The news caused a profound depression in Austria and Germany that was contrasted by the jubilation in the allied nations. Italy said that all it now asks is the presence of American troops on its front, and these, presumably, are on the way if not already there.

In the dual monarchy the disaster on the Piave only accentuated the serious internal conditions, further encouraging the rebellious Czechs and Slovaks and Slav, and increasing the general demand for food and peace. The government has neither the one nor the other to offer, for both are under the control of Germany. The spirit of revolution is rife in Austria-Hungary, but a note of warning is sounded by French statesmen, who declare that the allies must not count on the success of a rebellion there. The disaffected peoples are separate and without competent leadership and Austria's allies could easily lead the

troops necessary to suppress any uprisings. Putting Austria out of the war is not yet the way to a general peace.

German military leaders were reported very much disgusted with the failure of their Austrian allies, and it is believed they will now try their hand again on the west front in France or Flanders. Their arrangements for a resumption of the offensive were said last week to be almost completed, and a great increase in the activity in the air heralded a new drive. But the comparative calm of several weeks had emboldened the allies also to prepare, and their commanders expressed the utmost confidence in their ability to stop the Huns again, wherever they might elect to attack. Early in the week the American government let it be known that there were then in France 500,000 Americans, of whom 150,000 were combatants, and that by July 1 the number would be 1,000,000. These men are being put into the front lines with extraordinary rapidity, and are now holding sectors of varying length in the west.

The Americans in the Chateau Thierry region were the heroes of the main operation on the west front last week. Finding the Germans had established machine-gun nests in a corner of Belleau wood, they routed them out completely in a swift and brilliant night action, and then went on to clean up an enemy stronghold south of the village of Torcy. This required seven hours of fierce fighting, but at the end of that time the Americans were in undisputed possession of the objective, a wooded hill which commands the German positions in either direction. They had killed some 700 Huns and captured several hundred more, including a dozen officers. The work of the artillery in this operation was remarkable. The losses of the Americans were not out of proportion to the importance of the results.

As usual after a big offensive, Germany put forth another peace feeling, though without witting for the full measure of Austria's failure to develop. This time Dr. Von Kuehlmann, secretary of foreign affairs, was the mouthpiece. His address in the Reichstag not only was received with scorn by the allies, but served to arouse the anger of most of his own countrymen, for two reasons. First, he admitted that the central powers no longer had a chance to win victory by force alone; second, he declared that Russia was chiefly to blame for the war, and that France and England were next in order of culpability. So far as war aims and peace offers were concerned he said nothing new. The Reichstag heard his address in gloomy silence and then the party leaders attacked it bitterly. It was reported Thursday that Dr. Von Kuehlmann was about to resign. He might be given a job as court jester in view of his statement that a preliminary condition of the exchange of peace views "must be a certain degree of mutual confidence." The honesty and civility of Germany lie at the bottom of the ocean with the Lusitania, in the ruins of ravished Belgium and in the wreckage of bombed Red Cross hospitals.

Russia came to the front again last week in a sensational way. First was the news, first denied and then confirmed, that Nicholas, the former czar, had been killed by the bolsheviks at Ekaterinburg. The story said that he was assassinated by soviet troops during their retreat to that city. Another report was that the bolshevik authorities there had converted him after a short trial, condemned him to death and shot him.

The word came from Moscow that Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, a younger brother of the deposed ruler, had put himself at the head of the new soviet government and issued a manifesto to the Russian people. The Czech-Slovak army in Siberia was reported to have taken Irkutsk and to be fighting in Ekaterinburg, and what is more remarkable, it is said to be commanded by General Alexoff, former Russian commander in chief.

Meanwhile, the allies have been trying to determine what they can do to aid Russia and rid her of her Teuton conquerors. President Wilson declared himself for peaceful, not forcible intervention, and it is probable a commission of distinguished men, perhaps including representatives of all the allied nations, will be sent with offers of assistance and powers to arrange a plan of co-operation. Kerensky, who appeared unexpectedly in London on his way to America, is confident Russia will soon rejoin in the fight against the central powers. He and other Russian leaders, however, agree that the country will not tolerate foreign intervention in its internal affairs. It is economical and financial aid that Russia needs, and needs at once.

The Germans in southern Russia are making their way toward Simferopol, probably en route to Moscow, despite the protests of the bolshevik foreign minister. They also have landed a strong force at Odessa, on the eastern coast of the Black sea.

In eastern Siberia General Semenov and his anti-bolshevik army, after having been driven across the Manchurian border, are again advancing because the troops opposing them were ordered to the protection of Irkutsk.

Germany is now receiving some food supplies from Ukraine, but these are mostly from the German army commissariat which buys them from the peasants at exorbitant prices.

Secretary of War Baker seemingly changed his mind suddenly about extending the draft age limits, for last week he and General March, chief of staff, appeared before the senate committee and agreed in urging that legislation to that end be postponed until the fall. At that time, they said, the war department would be able to submit a vast program for army enlargement, and would know how many soldiers could be transported overseas and how far it would be necessary to extend the draft to obtain the number of men required. Provost Marshal General Crowder said he still believed immediate action necessary, but he was a subordinate, he bowed to the decision of his superiors. The senate committee, which had agreed on twenty to forty years as the new draft limits, voted to defer action.

This provoked a storm of protest in congress, chiefly from Republican leaders who declared the delay was another evidence of the administration's procrastination and devotion to unpopularity. The Democrats promised action in September and said there were enough men in class 1 to meet all requirements until then. To show that there is no need for immediate action Senator Hillebrand said:

"The information given to the committee is, in substance, this: That when we have exhausted all available men in class 1 of the present draft we will have an army of 3,500,000 men in August. In addition, there will be about 140,000 Canadians that we will bring into the army as the result of the treaty just ratified, so that we will then have an army of 3,640,000 men. Now, the highest estimate of the number of men we can have in France at that time is 1,500,000, so that we will have in this country when this congress reconvenes after its proposed recess for retirement of national bank and federal reserve bank notes."

On Thursday the drawing of numbers to determine the order in which youths of the class of 1918, about 731,500 in number, shall be called to the colors was conducted in the senate office building, with much of the ceremony that marked the first drawing a year ago. Secretary Baker, blindfolded, drew out the first capsule, with the number 216 enclosed. It was necessary to draw only 1200 numbers. The new registrants will be placed at the foot of the lists in the classes to which they are assigned by their boards.

The senate agricultural committee, disregarding the advice of many prominent persons, adopted the amendment to the \$11,000,000 emergency agricultural bill providing for national prohibition after June 30, 1919, and during the continuance of the war.

On Monday the house passed the \$5,500,000 fortifications bill and the senate passed the \$1,300,000 military civil bill containing about \$2,000,000 more for the shipping program.

## \$50,000,000 DAY IS U. S. WAR BILL

Government Closes Its Books Covering the First Year of the War.

\$1,500,000,000 IN JUNE

Enormous Outlay Necessary to Meet the Multitude of Big Bills Run for the Army and the Navy.

Washington, July 1.—The government closed its books for the fiscal year just ending—the first full fiscal year in the war—and on Monday will open new annual reports. Cabinet members and other heads of departments will make reports to President Wilson covering their stewardships of funds and responsibilities for the year closing June 30.

In government financial history the year will go down as a period of expense hardly dreamed of a decade ago. More than \$12,000,000,000 is the actual outlay since July 1, 1917, to meet the multitude of big bills run up for the army and the navy, the shipbuilding program, airplane construction, coast defense requirements, other governmental activities and the needs of the allies for American loans to finance purchases of war materials in this country. In peace times the government spent less than \$1,000,000,000 annually.

More Than a Billion a Month.

With the addition of the \$1,200,000 which the government spent in the three months of war preceding this fiscal year, the war's cost in money to date has been \$18,500,000,000.

War activities are now draining about \$50,000,000 a day from the nation's public treasury and in June the running expenses were greater than ever before, though loans to allies dropped to less than in any month since the United States became a belligerent in April, 1917. Including estimates for the last two days of the month, not yet recorded, expenditures for June were about \$1,500,000,000, or approximately the same as the record figure of May.

Ordinary war expenses for the month amount to about \$1,250,000,000, a new high record, and payments to allies were approximately \$250,000,000, less than half the \$500,000,000 which the treasury usually has figured as necessary to finance the allied purchases in the United States every month. Use of ships to transport troops to France, instead of for war materials, is considered responsible primarily for the reduction of allied loans.

Enormous Receipts in June.

Owing to the big inflow of income and excess profits taxes this month, receipts for June have eclipsed all former records. From taxation and other minor sources of revenue receipts are expected to amount to more than \$2,250,000,000. Payments on Liberty Bonds and certificates of indebtedness have yielded nearly \$1,400,000,000.

Expenses for the entire fiscal year were reported as follows:

Ordinary expenses for various government departments, \$7,567,000,000; payments to allies, \$4,705,000,000; interest on Liberty Bonds and other public debt issues, \$1,775,000,000; federal farm loans (to be repaid), \$25,000,000; Panama canal, \$10,000,000; in addition, \$7,741,000,000 certificates issued earlier in the year were redeemed, \$27,322,000,000 one-year treasury notes were paid and \$21,533,000,000 national bank and federal bank notes were retired.

From Loans and Excess Profits.

Receipts for the year, without records of the last two days, were reported as follows: Liberty loans, \$7,563,000,000; income and excess profits taxes, \$2,115,000,000 (with probably \$500,000,000 more yet to come in); miscellaneous internal revenue sources, \$88,500,000; War Savings and Thrift Stamps, \$290,000,000; miscellaneous revenue, \$287,000,000; Panama canal tolls, \$5,846,000.

The government also took in \$3,408,000,000 from sale of certificates of indebtedness redeemed later in the year; \$19,120,000 deposited for purchase of one-year treasury notes under the federal reserve act, and \$102,000,000 deposited for retirement of national bank and federal reserve bank notes.

The big proportions of government financing this year are shown sharply by comparison with records of the preceding year, itself a record. Then ordinary expenses were \$1,147,000,000 and loans to allies \$875,000,000, or a total of less than \$2,000,000,000. Ordinary revenue receipts were \$1,118,000,000 and payments on the first Liberty Loan amounted to \$1,450,000,000.

VON SEYDLER TO KEEP OFFICE

Emperor Charles of Austria Refused to Accept Resignation of His Premier.

London, July 1.—Emperor Charles of Austria has refused to accept the resignation of the Austrian premier, Doctor von Seydler, and has summoned the Austrian parliament to meet on July 10, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, which states the Vienna newspapers have published an autograph letter from the emperor to von Seydler to this effect.

## NEWS CULLINGS From Kentucky

Pineville.—The rent house here burned. The records were protected by the fireproof walls and ceiling. The loss is \$20,000. The origin is unknown.

Harrodsburg.—Orville Bryant had his hand badly bruised and torn in a moving hitting at the Bohon Buggy Factory, where he is employed.

Winchester.—The \$1000 War Savings Stamp Club here has now reached a membership of 60, with prospects of going to 100 before the campaign is over.

Harrodsburg.—T. L. Menaugh, Jr., Herbert Vandiver have enlisted in the navy and left for training at the Great Lakes naval school. Menaugh is 18 years old.

Harrodsburg.—Stronous measures have been taken in this city against loafers, and the town is clearer of them than it ever has been. Both white and colored men and boys have been sent to the fields.

Barboursville.—The Irish potato crop in southeastern Kentucky is pronounced almost a failure because of adverse weather. County Agent William Tye, of Knox county, is urging farmers to replant during July.

Frankfort.—Representative M. E. Lee, of Elizabethtown, will succeed Sam Lykins, of West Liberty, as custodian of the State Capitol. Lykins will go with the State Tax Commission as a supervisor of taxes.

Lexington.—A naval reserve course for undergraduate students will be instituted at the University of Kentucky at the opening of the session in September, Captain H. N. Royden, commandant of the battalion, announced.

Owensboro.—Paul L. Sidesbottom, of Owensboro, has given up his swivel chair, which he has occupied in the Philippine Islands for the last two years as an employee of the Federal Government, and will go into the nation's military service.

Laneaster.—The two-year-old child of Scott Hinfman, of Judson, this county, was burned to death. The little tot was playing with a match which she lighted and caught her dress and was burned so badly that death followed before medical aid arrived.

Whitesburg.—J. W. Bray, a farmer of Waco county, near here, was shot to death during a quarrel. William Harrocks, a near neighbor, has been arrested and taken to jail while the police authorities are making an investigation into the killing.

Stanton.—Orle Faulkner, who on December 20, shot and killed Roy Munn, an oil well driller, on a train at Filson, Ky., was tried before the circuit court at Stanton and sentenced to life imprisonment. Faulkner is a native of Powell county and Munn was from Ohio.

Frankfort.—A verdict of \$5,000 damages, awarded Mrs. Frank Mullins in the Rockcastle Circuit Court against the Louisville & Nashville for the death of her husband, a signal man, who was killed by a train, was affirmed by the Court of Appeals in an opinion by Commissioner Gay.

Lexington.—Mrs. Helen H. Wolcott, state home demonstration agent, and Mrs. Wallace B. Barlett, district urban demonstration agent, have left for a trip to Paducah and the southwestern part of Kentucky. They will establish a war kitchen in Paducah, making the fifth in Kentucky.

Georgetown.—"Beating" his way back to Atlanta, Ga., to rejoin his family, Cloubern Mauer, apparently about 18 years old, neatly dressed and bearing evidence of refinement, was instantly killed by falling off a fast train, southbound from Cincinnati, just at the entrance to Georgetown.

Paris.—Edward P. Simms, owner of Xolapa farm, has presented to General Franklin D. Bell, of the United States army, a beautiful saddle horse. The horse, Moretulo, is a beautiful bay charger, full sixteen hands high, and saddle horse that has been most successful in the show ring. He is a seven-year-old.

Paris.—Arthur M. Carney, 27, was arrested here charged with being a deserter from the United States army at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss. He acknowledged to the arresting officers that the charge was true, and said he had concealed his uniform in a creek. When arrested he was at work on a farm cutting wheat.

Harboursville.—Miss Flora E. Smith, of this city, passed a rigid law examination before the Bell county bar with high honors and is now a full-fledged lawyer. This is the first time a southeastern Kentucky woman has sought admittance to the bar.

Cynthiana.—Walter Crawford, 17 years old, died at his home here without knowing that he came to his death accidentally at the hands of his friend and host, Thomas Huffman, one year older, by the accidental discharge of a revolver.

Makes Expert Rifleman.

Wakefield, Mass., June 26, 1918. Mr. H. G. Cottle, West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Uncle: Will write you a few lines to let you know that I am still living and having a fine time. It is raining here now so I haven't anything to do but write letters. Well, Old Top, if there were now I would show you how to shoot. I have the honor of being an Expert Rifleman. Last Saturday afternoon I made Expert and that night the commanding officer called me in the office and put a bullseye on my arm, and believe me I am proud of it.

How is everybody out in old West Liberty? I guess all the boys are leaving for the war, but some day we will all come home and we are the ones who will be honored. I would advise everybody, men, women and children, who can't go across to come across with their part. We boys who are in the service are going to do all we can. If you could see the gang that is here in the camp now you would think that we could whip Germany all alone. We can do our part but the citizens of the United States must back us up. Although they are doing good work I believe they could do more. I know if I were at home and had \$10.00 I would buy a Liberty Bond.

I had a letter from home yesterday and everybody is all O. K. and the crops are doing fine. I have liberty every night and on Saturday I got off at 5 o'clock until 7 o'clock Monday morning. I am only ten miles from Boston so you know I don't get lonesome. Well, tell dear old Grandma hello for me and tell him to take another trip to Illinois. I will have to close for this time, and for God's sake do all you can to win this war. We will all have to get down to real business.

JAMES LYKINS.

From Our Jo.

Frankfort, Ky., June 25, 1918. Mrs. Martha D. Womack, West Liberty, Ky.

Enclosed find my check for \$20.85 for War Savings Stamps. I also have other Stamps and Liberty Bond and owe the Commercial Bank \$400.00, but I feel that we ought to do all we can to whip the kaiser, and I want this to swell Morgan's quota so much. If it turns out to be a man's job—well—my disciples know who will get him.

Hurriedly, as ever,  
Jo M. KENDALL.

War Saving Stamp Drive.

While complete figures are not available, returns from various parts of the county indicate that on last week's drive more than \$125,000 worth were sold.

Most of the districts heard from exceeded their quota—some going several times over.

We would like to say in this connection that it will be impossible for us to publish the names of the individual subscribers, however much we would like to do so. We have already received requests to publish lists which would take much more space than we have available. We would gladly publish the name of every subscriber in the county if we could.

Died in the Philippines.

Grover C. Sebastian, son of James H. Sebastian, D. D. Esq., died at Manila, P. I., June 19, of apoplexy. He had been employed by the U. S. Navy as a teacher in the Philippines islands for a number of years. He was a cousin of County Judge Jas. H. Sebastian.

Attention.

"The Logical Outcome of the War, and the Attitude of Jesus Toward War," will be discussed at the Methodist church Sunday at 11 a. m. We extend invitation to all.

Keep on buying Thrift Stamps.



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der), business readers, political read-  
ers, etc., 5 cents per line per insertion.

All communications should be ad-  
dressed to the Editor.

H. G. COTTE, Editor.

Kuehlmann "spilled the beans" in the Reichstag when he told them that Germany could not win by force.

This paper would respectfully suggest to the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, that, as soon as the job across the big pond is finished, the soldiers return via Mexico and clean up Carranza, Villa, Obregon, et al, and that they do a thorough job of it. They will be in good practice by the time they get through with Kaiser Bill and his bandits, and cleaning up the garlicky Greaser gang would be a pleasant little diversion for the boys on their way home.

## GIRLS AND GIRLS.

A disabled Canadian soldier, upon his return to his native land, looked into a ball room and saw "the girl he left behind him" in company with another man. His companion noticed his change of color and asked him if it was the thought that he would never again be able to dance that caused the pallor in his face.

"No," replied the soldier. "It is not that. Neither is it from the fact that my sweetheart is with another man, but he is fanning her with his exemption card!"

There are girls and girls, and the girl who would desert her soldier lover, even though he be maimed for life, and take up with a slacker is not worthy of a second thought.

## IN DEMOCRATIC AMERICA.

O. O. McIntire writes of a recent experience on Fifth avenue, New York, thus:

"It was in front of one of those great, glass entrances to a millionaire's home. The door started to swing open. A butler in powdered wig stepped out. I got out of his way. They always make me feel like a miserable worm. A fashionably dressed woman emerged and on a leash she had a wire-haired fox terrier. That wasn't so remarkable but on the dog's right foot below the knee was strapped a wrist watch. That was all. But I know now why men throw bombs."

Such hybrids as these actually exist. It would be slandering our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters to call them women. They are parasites, half mammal, half reptile, propagated by breeding a crocodile to a grave robber.

## A PATRIOTIC INSTITUTION.

Just as we believe that the names and the slackings of the slackers should be made public, we believe that the patriotic men and institutions should receive their meed of commendation for their effort to aid in winning the war.

To the commercial Bank of West Liberty the people of Morgan county owe a greater debt of gratitude than most of them are aware. That institution has taken a very active part in all of the war work in this county and rendered extremely efficient aid. When the seed corn problem was grave this bank bought more than 500 bushels and distributed it to the farmers at cost; it furnished the Boys Pig Club with money to buy thirty-five pedigreed pigs, and is behind Mr. Bowles in putting in the community and home canning outfits. It was through the perfect organization effected by its cashier, Mr. W. D. Archibald, that the sale of War Saving Stamps exceeded \$125,000 in Morgan county last week. Its President, Dr. S. R. Collier, is devoting his whole time to war work and its directors are all actively patriotic. Is were well to keep such things in mind.

## MORGAN COUNTY'S DEAD HEROES.

Two of Morgan county's boys, Holly Coffee and James E. Caskey, have paid the utmost price that man can pay for the cause of freedom. To show our appreciation of their great sacrifice for us the Courier will keep standing prominently in its columns, as a Roll of Honor, the names of the boys who pay this utmost price that our country may be a haven of peace for our people.

We have a two-fold purpose in this. First, a sincere desire to render reverent respect to their memory, and, second, as a constant reminder to the rest of us to faithfully do our duty here at home. When we begin to allow our selfish desires to crowd our patriotic impulses to the background, when we are allowing our private interests to prevent us from putting up our money in helping win the war, when we get impatient at the additional trouble that is involved in some vocations, we have only to look at the names of Holly Coffee and James Caskey, and the other names that will inevitably follow, and think of what they have given to cause us to realize the magnitude of our own duty.

In France, where every able bodied man is in the army, where the women are doing the men's work, where the people are subsisting on the most meager rations and where the people have given all to the war, they made a further sacrifice to erect a magnificent monument to the three first Americans to die in France.

Over the door of our court house there should be erected in imperishable marble a tablet in memory of the two Morgan county boys who have given more than we can give even if we give all we have.

## SCISSORS &amp; PASTE

Good Things Clipped from  
Our Exchanges with an  
Occasional Comment  
By the Editor.

## Dummheit.

You say dummheit by making a harsh noise down in your throat. It sounds like a human being trying to make a noise like a very frightful beast that has made up his mind to scare the daylight out of everything on earth.

Still dummheit is not really a threat to raise hell—but it is raising hell.

Dummheit sank the Lusitania. Dummheit bombs London babies.

Dummheit shoots the long-range gun that destroys churches in Paris on holy days. Dummheit assassinated Belgium; obliterated Montenegro; wrecked Serbia; crucified Rumania; seduced silly Russia; made Turkey even worse than Turkey normally is, and tried to induce Mexico and Japan to commit suicide.

Dummheit is German for stupidity, wooden-headedness—and from it kultur was born.

Dummheit is the dumbest sort of plain blockheadedness that ever inflicted itself upon this world—and the deuce of it is, the only way to get it out of the Teutonic head is to shoot it out!

Thanks to Johnny Bull, Les Poilus, the Yankees, Signor Italia and the rest of civilization, the shooting is going on systematically.

Oh, this old world will come out all right! We have discovered what ails it, and we have also discovered the cure: *Bullets*. So we shall crawl out of the mire by and by.—Cincinnati Post.

## Even Slang of Hun is Crude.

The Hun has his slang, too. Fritzie's blood ties have had an influence on his war-time lingo of the trenches.

He nicknamed the British common heavy shell after his cousin, the "schwarze sau," or black sow. Fritzie's odoriferous stepbrother provided a name for the French .75 high explosive shell, which he affectionately calls "stinkwiessel," or skunk.

He calls the French .75 shrapnel the "windhund," or greyhound, and the low-velocity missile is a "blindschleiche," or slow worm. Shells flying overhead are "hochbanen," elevated railways; "luftunibusse," aerial omnibuses, or "roll-wagen," which means pushcart.

The British high-velocity shell is called after the granddaddy of Germany, "schwarzer teufel," black devil, and the Lewis gun is known as the "hackfleisch maschine," or mince-meat machine. Machine guns of other types are called "kaffee mühle," coffee mill; "steinkropfer," stonebreaker, and "mahnmaschine," which means moving machine. They also call them by a word meaning "stuttering auntie," which comes nearest to being like regular white man's slang.

Machine gun companies are especially noted for their devotion to the kaiser—and it's no wonder when you learn that they are called the "Murderer's Club" throughout the German army.—Ex.

## Strong Language.

(Calloway Times.)

It is rumored over Calloway and Graves counties that I have been arrested and put in jail for a German spy. This is an infamous lie, and the person who started the rumor is not only a liar, but I fully believe he or she was never known to tell the truth only by mistake. I am strictly for the flag, called Old Glory, first, last, and all the time and then some. I was born in Schoharie county, New York, and my father was born in Albany county, which adjoins Schoharie. We are strictly Holland Dutch, and have always been antagonistic to Germans, and I guess they hate us as bad as we do them. The reason I write this is because a goodly number of people in said counties know me only by reputation, and I do not care to be placed in a false light by any lying slacker. I only hope the kaiser will live to see the German militarism snowed under so deep it will be beyond resurrection, and

the sooner the better.

IRA L. ZEH.

## The Path to Fairyland.

I know the path to Fairyland—  
Do you?

It lures you down a woodland stream  
Where sunny ripples dance and gleam;

With here a song, and there a wing,  
And yon a starry blossoming.

I know the path to Fairyland—  
Do you?

I love the path to Fairyland—  
Do you?

The frowning cliffs, the caverns hold,  
Where slender, ferny fingers

hold;  
The taunting echoes, sweet and free,

That toss in elfin ecstasy;  
I love the path to Fairyland—  
Do you?

I lost the path to Fairyland—  
Did you?

But when across my heart of dreams  
A wraith of woodland sunlight

gleams,  
And witching trumpets softly blow

To guide me on, as long ago,  
I find the path to Fairyland—  
Do you?

—Katharine Agnes Grimes.

## Lime Will Pay on Wheat.

Where time will allow and lime can be got at a reasonable cost, liming the land will decidedly increase the yield of either wheat or rye. It will also make clover much surer, which is a most desirable thing when soil-improving crops are needed so much. Two tons of ground limestone or one of burned lime should be applied per acre, either as the land is being prepared for wheat or on the surface of the soil during the fall, winter or early in March. It is best to get it worked into the soil as the seed bed is being prepared. Ordinarily an increase of two to four bushels of wheat will be secured by liming the land. At present prices of wheat the increased yield will nearly pay for the lime and then the improvement to the soil will last for probably ten years or more. The chances of getting a successful stand of clover will be improved at least a hundred per cent. This is worth a great deal, for a good stand of clover is the best practical preparation for large yields of corn and wheat.—L. R. N. in Southern Agriculturist.

## Red Cross and W. S. S.

Ezel, Ky., June 27, 1918.  
Mr. H. G. Cottle,  
West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:

A meeting was held at Ezel, June 22 in the interest of the Red Cross and War Savings Stamps. The meeting was opened by singing "America," followed by prayer by Bro. A. B. Hale, W. S. S. Kash was elected chairman of the meeting and Ellis Ward secretary. Mr. Kash introduced Mrs. Martha D. Womack who gave an excellent talk on the work of the Red Cross. She brought greetings from W. M. Gardner, Chairman, and Mrs. C. C. Maxey, Vice-Chairman of the West Liberty chapter.

She gave the creed of the United States and made an earnest appeal to the people to do their part in winning the war by knitting and making bandages for the sick and wounded soldiers.

Mrs. Womack introduced Mr. Kimber Bowles, County Agent, who urged the people to write letters to the soldiers, to can and preserve all fruits and sow buckwheat.

The last speaker was Mr. W. D. Archibald who made an earnest appeal to the people to buy War Savings Stamps.

Mr. Kash appointed the following on the committee to solicit members for the Red Cross: Misses Edna Hale, Lexie Carr and Sarah Dennis.

One hundred and one adult and sixteen juvenile members were secured, thus enabling us to organize a chapter at Ezel.

ELLIS WARD, Sec.

## Buy W. S. S.

Blank Deeds for sale at the Courier office.

We are authorized to announce  
W. J. FIELDS

of Cincinnati as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Ninth Congressional district, subject to the primary, August 3, 1918.

## It Helps!

There can be no doubt as to the merit of Cardui, the woman's tonic, in the treatment of many troubles peculiar to women. The thousands of women who have been helped by Cardui in the past 40 years, is conclusive proof that it is a good medicine for women who suffer. It should help you, too.

## Take

**CARDUI**

## The Woman's Tonic

Mrs. N. E. Varner, of Hixson, Tenn., writes: "I was passing through the . . . My back and sides were terrible, and my suffering indescribable. I can't tell just how and where I hurt, about all over, I think. I began Cardui, and my pains grew less and less, until I was cured. I am remarkably strong for a woman 64 years of age. I do all my housework. Try Cardui, today. E-76"

## Winchester Bank,

WINCHESTER, KY

Capital . . . \$100,000  
Surplus and Profits 210,000  
Deposits . . . \$1,400,000

N. H. WITHERSPOON, PRESIDENT,  
W. R. SHAR, CASHIER.

3% Interest on Time Deposits.  
We solicit your business, promising prompt and courteous service.

## John McMann's

Hack Line

WEST LIBERTY—INDEX  
Meets All Trains. Good covered and open conveyances for public hire.

Telephone No. 10  
Local and Long Distance.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
We, the undersigned, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him. NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**You've Got To Have TOOLS TO WORK WITH!**

A Very Necessary Part of Your Business Equipment Is Your STATIONERY Supply.

## AND

Another Very Necessary Part of Any Business Is Reasonable Economy.

**DROP IN!**

## Morgan County Council of National Defense.

H. G. COTTE, COUNTY CHAIRMAN.

Committeemen and committees: L. T. Hovernal, Public Safety; B. E. Whitt, Education; Miss Anna Nickell, Health; Mrs. Martha D. Womack, Publicity; Custer Jones, Industry; H. G. Cottle, Military Affairs; W. D. Archibald, Finance; W. M. Gardner, Labor; H. L. Henry, Agriculture; Evert Mathis, Legal Advisor.

## PUBLIC SAFETY.

L. T. HOVERNAL, Chmn., West Liberty, Ky.  
L. A. Music, West Liberty, Ky.  
T. F. Carr, Ezel, "  
Kelly Nickell, Grassy Creek, "  
Harlan Brown, Nickell, "  
A. E. McGuire, Cannel City, "  
John A. Jans, White Oak, "  
Walter Stamp, Lenox, "  
Dr. Jerome Gullett, Wrigley, "

## EDUCATION.

B. E. WHITT, Chmn., West Liberty, Ky.  
Willie Egan, Jr., "  
W. B. Barker, Ebon, "  
C. C. May, Liberty Road, "  
Franklin Benton, Caney, "  
Dr. J. D. Whiteaker, Cannel City, "  
H. B. Franklin, Logville, "  
T. N. Barker, Crockett, "  
Bob Horton, Vacant, "

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

MISS ANNA NICKELL, Chmn., Nickell, Ky.  
Dr. H. V. Nickell, West Liberty, "  
Ellis Ward, Ezel, "  
Dr. E. C. Gevedon, Grassy Creek, "  
Dr. E. C. Watson, Caney, "  
Miss Julia Anderson, Insko, "  
Miss Ethel Allen, White Oak, "  
W. R. Fanning, Crockett, "  
Mrs. W. A. Bishop, Blaze, "

## PUBLICITY.

Mrs. MARTHA D. WOMACK, C. W. Liberty, Ky.  
Mrs. S. R. Collier, West Liberty, "  
Miss Lexie Carr, Ezel, "  
Miss Edna Dav, Grassy Creek, "  
Miss Myrtle Nickell, Nickell, "  
Mrs. Guy Leslie, Cannel City, "  
Clifford Egan, Florress, "  
M. F. Holbrook, Moon, "  
John M. Perry, Blaze, "

## AGRICULTURE.

H. L. HENRY, Chmn., Index, Ky.  
Ed. A. O. Allison, West Liberty, "  
G. C. Mann, Dan, "  
Clarence Cecil, Grassy Creek, "  
Ed. Clint Byrd, Sellers, "  
J. T. Wells, Cannel City, "  
J. N. Kennard, Logville, "  
T. N. Barker, Crockett, "  
T. H. Carpenter, Vacant, "

## ONE PRICE TO EVERYBODY

YOUR CHILD CAN BUY HERE AS GOOD AS YOU

## THE CASH STORE

I have been selling strictly for cash for the past six months. My sales have run about 50 per cent over any previous six months, proving that my low price-cash policy is meeting the approval of my customers.

I carry a full line of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Provisions, Fruits, etc.

Sanitary Soda Fountain

My line of

Gents' Furnishings

notwithstanding the difficulty in getting goods, is far better than any past season.

Don't buy your Spring Hat until you see my line—Felt, Straw and Panama.

PRICES GUARANTEED

D. R. KEETON.

THE HOME OF LOW PRICES

ALL MY GOODS ONE QUALITY—THE BEST

Store Department

Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co.

CANNEL CITY, KY.

Will be pleased to supply merchants with

Flour, Salt, Oil, Mill Feed, Blast-

ing Powder, Etc.

We have just received a complete and attractive line of

Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, etc.

We have the best FARM WAGON to be had.

Give us a call.

JOE F. REID, Manager.

Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis

means that the patient is given constant attention; that the regime

which is found to be best adapted to the case is rigidly adhered to;

that a resident physician is at hand all the time, studying the case

and adapting the treatment to it; that the nursing service is of the

best. All of these things mean improvement, greater comfort and

possible recovery. Hazelwood is operated without profit by the

Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Rates \$12.50 a week

Write for detailed information.

**Hazelwood Sanatorium**

DR. O. O. MILL, R, Physician in Charge.

STATION E. LOUISVILLE, KY.



## GUMPTION,

Which is plain Common Sense, in United States language, without Educational Furbelows.  
BY L. T. HOVERMALE.

Germany must be destroyed.



### How Much Must I Do?

FREQUENTLY we hear the query: "How much must I do toward winning the war?" With the realization of the duty of the citizen comes, as a natural sequence, the consideration of just what part he shall play in the struggle that is convulsing the entire world, and the man who has comprehended the vast import of this war, who has looked to the future and compared what a German victory would mean as against what an Entente Allied victory would mean, never asks, "what must I do?" but "what MAY I do?" toward winning the war. Asking what you must do is asking how little you can do and yet retain the respect of the community in which you live. If you have the proper conception of your duty you will do all you can and seek to do more, and the limit of sacrifice will not be reached. We have not yet begun to sacrifice, and have only a remote idea of what the actual warfare is.

The man who uses the conditions produced by the war to make money is a traitor and a criminal. I do not contend that business should cease. On the contrary, every justifiable business should be kept at a state so as to emerge from the war whole. But the man who has made money during this war and still has it when the boys come back from Berlin will have to apologise for it, and it will be hard to convince them that he has been patriotic. It is well to remember, too, that when our victorious boys come back after having made the world safe for righteousness, they will be the ones who will make and enforce the laws and mould public opinion. Think you, then, that they will permit your life to be tolerable if you have been money-grabbing while they were fighting for your safety? No, their minds will go back to the gory battlefields of Europe and the picture of the mangled forms of thousands of their comrades lying dead will arise before them and in righteous wrath they will show you that picture. And as they point to you that vision of what their dead comrades have given they will demand of you that you search your soul and answer truly how you have backed them while they fought. What will be your answer? It will be too late then to make amends—you must make good now.

Holly Coffee and James E. Caskey, two of our Morgan county boys, have given their lives for you and for me—Caskey in performing an act of heroism that was conspicuous among hundreds of examples of exalted courage—and their blood cries out to us to do our whole duty at home. And these two boys are not the only ones we will lose. Many more of our boys will give their lives that we may continue to enjoy the priceless boon of liberty. Dare you then say "I can't afford to cripple my business to help the war?" Could Holly Coffee and Jim Caskey afford to pay the price they did? It is not what we can afford. It is how much can we, by supreme effort and most heroic sacrifice, do to help win the war?

We have those who refuse to sacrifice—no not sacrifice, for we have not reached that yet—by conserving food; who refuse to sow wheat because there are restrictions on grinding; who com-

plain at the extra trouble that is involved in their business by the necessary government regulations. Everything that the government asks of us we should do gladly, for we are never asked to make a sacrifice unless the necessity for it is urgent.

An old farmer came to my office a few days ago to inquire about the restrictions on the milling of wheat. After I had explained it to him and the reasons therefor, he said: "It's all right. I'm for Uncle Sam all the way, and the extra trouble is part of work to win the war. I'll sow a bigger field this fall and Uncle Sam can have it all if he wants it." That man's patriotism was refreshing in that it was spontaneous. When he saw a way to aid his country he immediately resolved to do it. Quietly, unobtrusively, willingly he goes to his duty as a patriot, and he and such as he are as necessary to our success in war as the soldier. How different is he from those who are grumbling and refusing to voluntarily aid in the food conservation.

Just a thought here—when I find from the monthly reports of the merchants that any family is using more flour or sugar than allowable, that family will go without those commodities until they are real anxious to be good. Moreover, Germany must be destroyed.

### A Comparison.

SOMETIMES you hear someone say that they won't join the church because there hypocrites in it. They think, or rather try to think, that the fact that a church has hypocrites in it justifies their staying out of it and bringing damnation to their souls. In these troublous times the great majority of us are pulling together heartily to win the war. But in our nation and in our community we have slackers. How do we feel in regard to these men who pretend to be good citizens yet refuse to perform the duties of citizenship? What would you think of a man who refused to acknowledge his American citizenship because some slackers posed as American citizens?

These are parallel cases and the latter proposition is as logical as the first. In fact it were better to work with the hypocrites. We are responsible to God for our own conduct. The hypocrite must answer for his. There is even a better chance for the hypocrite than the sinner who has not confessed Christ. We are too prone to try to get to heaven over a highway of our own building instead of the one Christ has laid out.

In cold, pitiless logic let me state the proposition: There are certain well known commands that man must obey to be saved, certain ordinances that must be performed on him. If he disregards them he is lost. One may have obeyed these commands and yet not be saved—but he has a chance. His state is infinitely better than the other.

What will it avail you to stay out of the church to keep from associating with hypocrites for a little span and then go to hell and associate with them forever?

And then, how are you to know the thoughts, the desires and the intents of another's soul? Would you, an unregenerated sinner, want your character judged by your outward acts alone? Maybe if you have the love of God in your own heart what you now term hypocrisy might be found to be merely the human frailties of one who is trying to get his spiritual feet on solid ground. Christ's judgment on you for refusing to confess Him is likely to be more fitting than your judgment on your neighbor. Getting ourselves right is the principal thing to concern us.

Moreover, Germany must be destroyed.

Let us do that next job of yours. We'll do it right.

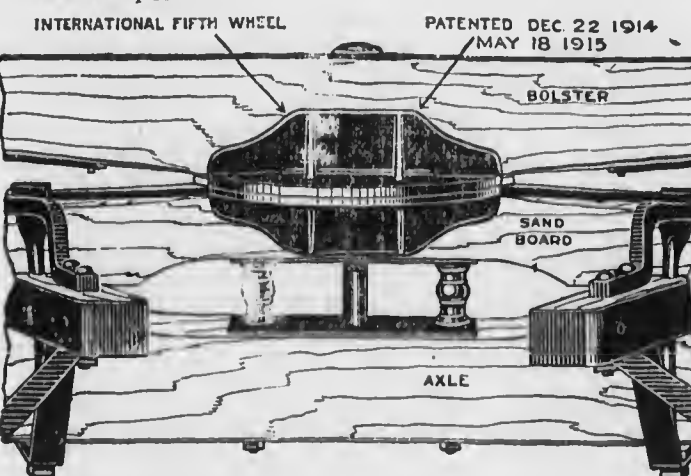
## Have You Seen the Fifth Wheel?

This Is a Strong New Weber Wagon Feature

YOU can find the new fifth wheel, the biggest wagon improvement, only on International wagons. We can demonstrate how the Weber fifth wheel makes the best wagon still better.

The famous fifth wheel on the Weber, made of strong, malleable iron, with large wearing surface, does these things: It distributes the strain on the front bolster and sandboard; overcomes pitching of bolster, so preventing bending or breaking of the king bolt; does away with pulling up of front bolster and bending of circle iron.

The top plates of the fifth wheel are widest, so the lower plates are protected and no dirt gets in between. The more you study the merits of this feature, the more you will appreciate its importance.



For Sale by W. H. MANKER, West Liberty, Ky.

## Don't be Uneasy

about the taxes on money deposited with

Morgan County National Bank

On September 1, 1917

We'll Pay the 1918 Tax on it

Capital and Surplus, \$50,000.00  
Deposits..... 211,000.00

Morgan County National Bank  
By Custer Jones, Cashier

### Important Food Rulings.

All threshermen (individuals or companies) must register with the County Food Administrator before commencing operations.

Communicating the name of the individual, or style of firm of individuals operating the threshing, in writing, to the office of the Food Administrator shall be deemed sufficient registration.

All threshermen shall keep an accurate record of the number of bushels threshed for each farmer and report same to the County Food Administrator.

No citizen is permitted to use more than six pounds of wheat flour per month for each member of the family, or three pounds of sugar per month for each member of the family.

Merchants selling flour without selling substitutes must take a certificate with each sale under penalty of being deprived of the privilege of selling flour.

Sugar may be sold for family use 2 pounds to town residents or 5 pounds to country residents. Sugar may be sold for canning purposes in quantities up to 25 pounds only when purchaser signs pledge not to use it for any other purposes.

But one purchase of 25 pounds of sugar is allowed except in emergencies to be decided by the County Food Administrator.

All merchants must keep on a book kept for that purpose a complete record of all flour sales and make monthly reports of same to the County Food Administrator.

The Food Administrator will check up individuals and those found purchasing more than the quantity allowed of flour or sugar will be proceeded against or deprived of the privilege of buying these commodities in any quantities.

The winning the war depends on the conservation of food, and all patriotic citizens will gladly comply with the food regulations—the others must do so.

L. T. HOVERMALE,  
Food Admr. Morgan Co.

### The Worm Turns.

The lady(?) who yesterday called the attention of another to our patched breeches, whereat they both laughed so heartily, is informed that a new pair will be purchased when her husband's bill is settled. It has been due nearly a year. Don't criticize a printer's dress too closely while you are wearing silks bought with money due him. Tell your husband to send us \$20.73 and save the cost of an entire (court) suit.—Swainsboro (Mich.) Forest.

Keep on buying Thrift Stamps.

## Take a Tip From Old Diogenes

By MOSS.



PLATO having a couple of thousand years ago defined man as a two legged animal without feathers. Diogenes the chap who went around in the daytime with a lantern looking for an honest man plucked a rooster and took it into the academy where the ancient philosophers discussed everything under the sun and said, "This is Plato's man." On which account this addition was made to the definition: "Whb broad, flat nails."

We all admit that old Diogenes was a pretty smart Greek, with a fine sense of humor. If he lived today he wouldn't have to use his lantern among daylight newspapers to find an honest advertiser. SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISERS MUST BE HONEST. Dishonesty doesn't pay in advertising or in anything else. No daylight paper wants to have anything to do with the space buyer who deliberately tries to fool the public.

But, coming back to Plato's medieval man, the moral of that story is: Be exact. Be specific. Don't overlook the details.

Do you watch the ads. in this paper CAREFULLY enough? Do you keep posted on the details? Do you make it your business to read them with EXACTNESS?

DON'T SKIP THE "BROAD, FLAT NAILS."

## BLANK PAPER

Conveys no message.

Poor Printing is almost as bad.

OUR PRINTING TELLS YOUR STORY AND TELLS IT CLEARLY

Our Job Work is worth inspection.

Debs has been indicted on ten counts, the maximum penalties being 200 years imprisonment and \$100,000 in fines. We trust that he will get the limit.

## Startling News Is Crowding the Telegraph Wires Every Day

Undoubtedly We Have Entered Upon the Most Momentous Months in the History of The Universe

The World Revolves Around Newspapers—If You Want the News and All the News While It Is Really News, You Must Read the Courier-Journal Every Day.

The Licking Valley Courier has made a clubbing arrangement with the Courier-Journal by which people of this section may get the Cobrier-Journal every day but Sunday by mail and the Licking Valley Courier both a full year for \$6.00.

The Courier-Journal is the most quoted newspaper in America. Its news and views are not excelled by any publication anywhere. Place your order through the Licking Valley Courier.

# save

## 1-wheat

use more corn

## 2-meat

use more fish & beans

## 3-fats

use just enough

## 4-sugar

use syrups

and serve  
the cause of freedom  
U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

## FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

**Wheat Savings**—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

**The Corn of Plenty**—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

**America's Own Food**—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

**Learn Something**—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

**Corn's Infinite Variety**—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

**HOT BREADS**  
Boston brown bread.  
Hoecake.  
Muffins.  
Biscuits.  
Griddle cakes.  
Waffles.

**DESSERTS**  
Corn-meal molasses cake.  
Apple corn bread.  
Dumplings.  
Fruitbread.  
Grunt gems.

**HEARTY DISHES**  
Corn-meal croquettes.  
Corn-meal fish balls.  
Meat and corn-meal dumplings.  
Italian polenta.  
Tamales.  
The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.

## Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't know where to look to find it.

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Officers:  
Police Judge, W. G. Short.  
Town Attorney, H. C. Rose.  
Marshal, L. H. Roberts.  
Trustees: Evert Mathis, A. P. Gullett, W. M. Kendall, John McMann, R. B. Costly.  
Clerk, Edgar Cochran.  
Treasurer, W. D. Archibald.  
Police Court, First Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY  
County Judge, I. H. Sebastian.  
County Attorney, H. C. Rose.  
County Court Clerk, Ren F. Nickell.  
Sheriff, Chas. P. Henry.  
Treasurer, W. M. Gardner.  
Supt. Schools, Bernard E. Whitt.  
Jailer, G. W. Stacy.  
Assessor, D. H. Dawson.  
Coroner, vacant.  
Surveyor, vacant.  
Rural School Supervisors: Miss Anna Nickell, M. Holbrook.  
County Court, Second Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court, Tuesday after Second Monday in each month.  
Fiscal Court, On Wednesday after Fourth Monday in April and October.

### JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District, Ed Day, West Liberty, Ky., First Monday in each month.  
Second District, Robt. Moyley, Ezel, Ky., Tuesday after First Monday in each month.  
Constable, Steve Dennis.  
Third District, E. W. Day, Grassy Creek, Ky., Wednesday after First Monday in each month.  
Constable, J. L. Havens.  
Fourth District, J. F. Lykins, Cauley, Ky., Thursday after First Monday in each month.  
Constable, D. B. Lykins.  
Fifth District, Thos. Davis, Cannel City, Ky., Friday after First Monday in each month.  
Constable, W. E. Beasley.  
Sixth District, L. C. Templeton, Florress, Saturday after First Monday in each month.  
Constable, B. Fearklin.  
Seventh District, D. W. V. Smith, Mima, Wednesday after Second Monday in each month.  
Constable, Albert Bell.  
Eighth District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blazo Ky., Friday after Second Monday in each month.  
Constable, S. A. Huges.

### COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Bernad E. Whitt, Chairman.  
Educational Division No. 1, Chas. Tackett.  
Educational Division No. 2, D. M. Murphy.  
Educational Division No. 3, Dr. E. C. Gevedon.  
Educational Division No. 4, U. G. Easterling.

Superintendent's Office: days: Mondays and Saturdays.

Visiting days for schools, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

### CIRCUIT COURT.

Circuit Judge, D. W. Gardner, Salyersville.

Commonwealth's Attorney, Floyd Amett, West Liberty.

Circuit Court Clerk, J. D. Lykins.

Trustee Jury Fund, Luther Pieratt.

Master Commissioner, R. M. Oakley.

Morgan Circuit Court begins First Monday in March, Third Monday in June and Fourth Monday in September. 18 judicial days.

### KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, A. Owensley Stanley;

Lieutenant Governor, James D. Black;

Secretary of State, Jas. P. Lewis;

Attorney General, Chas. H. Morris;

Auditor Public Accounts, Kapt. L. Greene;

State Treasurer, Sherman Goodpastor;

Superintendent of Public Instruction, V. O. Gilbert;

Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Mat S. Cohen;

Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Rodman W. Keown;

State Senator Thirty-fourth District, Dr. J. D. Whitenaker, Cannel City, Ky.

Representative Ninety-first District, Luther Pieratt, Ezel, Ky.

### KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Justice

Judge Shackelford Miller, Louisville

Judge John D. Carroll, New Castle

Judge Gus Thomas, Mayfield

Judge Ernest C. Clarke, Falmouth

Western Division

Judge Warren E. Settle, Bowling Green

Judge Rollin Hurt, Columbia

Judge Flen D. Sampson, Barboursville.

Commissioner of Appeals

William Rogers Clay, Lexington

### UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President, Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey.

Vice President, Thos. R. Marshall, Indiana.

Sec. of State, Robert Lansing, New York.

Sec. of Treasury, Wm. G. McAdoo, N. Y.

Sec. of War, Newton D. Baker, Ohio.

Attorney-Gen. Thos. W. Gregory, Texas.

Postmaster-Gen. Albert S. Burleson, Tex.

Sec. of Navy, Josephus Daniels, N. C.

Sec. of Interior, Franklin K. Lane, Cal.

Sec. of Agriculture, David F. Houston, Mo.

Sec. of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, N. Y.

Sec. of Labor, Wm. B. Wilson, Pa.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice

Edwrd D. White, Louisiana

Associate Justices

Joseph McKenna, California

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Massachusetts

William R. Day, Ohio

Jas. C. McReynolds, Tennessee

John H. Clarke, Ohio

Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming

Louis D. Brandies, Massachusetts

Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey

**Fine Printing.** The Courier is prepared to do promptly on short notice. \*Our printing is the kind that makes you proud to use. Prices right. Try us.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT!

After August 8, 1918, the subscription price of the Licking Valley Courier will be as follows: One year, \$1.50; Six months, \$0.75; Three months, \$0.40.

This advance in price is absolutely imperative for several reasons, a few of which we will mention. Only a short time ago we were buying our print paper for less than half what it costs to-day, and every article entering into the make-up of a newspaper has advanced in price from 50 per cent to 300 per cent. Additional equipment for a newspaper plant now costs twice as much as it formerly did. Not long since a year's subscription would buy 1 1/2 bushels of corn, or 33 pounds of flour, or 6 pounds of bacon or lard, or nearly twenty pounds of sugar, etc., etc. Now a year's subscription will buy only 2-5 of a bushel of corn, or 14 pounds of flour, or 3 pounds of bacon or lard, or 10 pounds of sugar. We might go on indefinitely naming different articles, but it is unnecessary. Everybody is aware of conditions as they exist to-day. Everybody knows that the farmer is getting higher prices for his products and that the working man is being well paid for his labor. This being the case there is no valid reason why a publisher should sell the product of his labor at a loss. In addition to all this, beginning July 1, the second-class postage rates became a great deal higher than ever before.

We trust that our patrons will take these matters into consideration and recognize the justice of our claims.

Up to and including August 8, 1918, we will continue to receive subscriptions and renewals at the old price—\$1.00 for year, 60 cts for 6 months and 35 cts for three months. After that date subscriptions will be positively cash in advance and the increased price be strictly adhered to.

We extend the time more than a month in order to be fair to all and give those who are in arrears an opportunity to pay up and renew at the old rate, but please bear in mind that after that date no renewals will be accepted for less than the rates first named above.

### Local and Personal.

Drexel Moore is visiting Paul Haney at Winchester.

Walter Stamp, of Lenox, was here on business Tuesday.

Henry Ferguson, of Nickell, was here Saturday on business.

C. C. Elam, of Florress, was in the city on business Saturday.

Eld. J. L. Ferguson, of Greear, was in town on business Tuesday.

Thomas Barr, Civil Engineer, of Lexington, was in town Tuesday.

C. M. Carter, of Liberty Road, was in town on business last week.

P. C. Henry, of Licking River, transacted business in town Saturday.

W. T. and Dennie Caskey, of Lenox, was here on business Saturday.

Prof A. E. McGuire, of Cannel City, was in the city on business Monday.

C. B. Moore and little son, of Licking River, were in the city Saturday.

Willis Wells, who is working at Wheelright, is visiting his family here.

Buford Nickell, of Sellars, was in town the first of the week on business.

Jackey Haney, of Stacy Fork, paid our office a pleasant visit Wednesday.

J. E. and O. B. Ferguson, of Elamton, were in town on business Monday.

Steve Kash, of Ezel, was a business caller at the Courier office Monday.

Elijah Cochran, who is at work at Wheelright, visited his family recently.

Curtis and Beekham Johnson, of Grassy Creek, visited Carter Lykins Sunday.

Arthur Easterling, of Wrigley, joined the Courier family while in the city Tuesday.

Little Miss Nell Duncan Cole is visiting her cousin Mrs. H. L. Gentry, at Lexington.

Jesse Roe and J. R. Gibson, of Liberty Road, were here the first of the week on business.

B. H. Patrick, of Dingus, paid our office a pleasant social call while in town last week.

A. W. Vance, of Caney, and Ollie Vance, of Cannel City, were here on business Monday.

H. L. Gentry, of Lexington, visited his mother-in-law, Mrs. R. A. Baldwin, last week.

The Wells Union school district had a War Saving Stamp quota of \$500 and subscribed \$1,525.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Music and son, Clarence, of Grassy Creek, visited L. A. Music last week.

Assessor D. H. Dowson attended a meeting of the assessors of the State at Frankfort last week.

Antony Lowe, of Liberty Road, subscribed for the Courier while in town Saturday.

Cards were received here announcing the safe arrival of Sergeant Murray K. Seitz in France.

Mrs. J. H. Fannin and Miss Myrtle Fairchild, of near town, were shopping in town Tuesday.

J. H. Fugate and Russ Oliver, of Liberty Road, each subscribed for the Courier while in town Monday.

Deputy U. S. Marshal E. D. Hamilton, of Dingus, was here several days last week on official business.

Rufus Bolin, who left here with the last bunch of boys for Camp Zachary Taylor, is at home on furlough.

A. J. Williams has rented the L. D. Carler property on Prestonsburg street and moved his family to it.

Mr. and Mrs. James Dennis, of Ezel, visited Mrs. Dennis brother, Circuit Clerk J. D. Lykins, this week.

Sherman Lewis has bought the W. J. Seitz property on Main street. He moved into his new home this week.

Willie Elam, Jr., who is attending E. K. Normal school at Richmond, visited his family the first of the week.

C. W. Nickell, Noah Harvey and Willie Reed, of Caney, called on the Courier crew while in town Wednesday.

Miss Christine McMann has gone to Lexington to take a course of instruction in shorthand and typewriting.

Roy Vance, of White Oak, was called home from Camp Sherman, O., to see his mother, Mrs. John C. Vance, who is very sick.

S. S. Arnett, of McRoberts, is here this week visiting his brothers, Chas. D. and Floyd, and looking after some business matters.

Master Louis Harmon, who is an inmate of the Odd Fellows' Home, at Lexington, is spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. W. M. Kendell.

John F. Wells and I. S. Williams, merchants, of Malone, visited the Courier crew one day last week and Mr. Wells enrolled as a member of the Courier family.

J. Miles Nickell, of Daysboro, called at the Courier office last week to consult the Food Administrator on some business, and, incidentally, subscribed for the paper.

Dr. C. C. Burton and family, formerly of Licking River, have moved to town and are now domiciled in Miss Nancy Cole's property on Glenn ave. On behalf of the people of West Liberty we welcome the doctor and his interesting family to our town.

Let us do that next job of yours. We'll do it right.

James and Bronston Steele, of Malone, were in town on business last week. James was recently discharged from the army on account of an injury to one of his legs which he received in a railroad accident some years ago.

Our good friend, S. S. Cassity, of Morehead, is here this week making abstracts of some old land titles. Sam dropped in on the Courier crew Wednesday and ordered the paper sent to his address for one year.

#### Dr. Wheeler Responds.

Wheelwright, Ky., June 27, 1918. Mr. H. G. Cottle, West Liberty, Ky.

My dear Sir and Friend:

I have enclosed my settlement to you in this letter for publication. You will note a balance of \$401.14 left that was the balance of 33 1/3 per cent of the two years I was treasurer, after I had paid all interest on bonds. I paid lots of other things, as you will see in the settlement that I have accounted for every cent that came into my hands, which of course the people are entitled to know something about. I suppose it is easy for all of the men who have been treasurer to do likewise. As for myself I am very glad for the people to see my settlement with the Board, and to know where their money has gone. So if every man will show up a settlement in full I suppose the people will all be better satisfied to pay their taxes and support their school, for I am sure they could not spend their money to a better advantage. This leaves us all well and getting along fine. Hope you and your family are well. I think I will be at home soon for awhile to look after a little business there.

Respectfully,  
W. H. WHEELER.

"Copy of Minutes of the West Liberty Graded and High School Board of Trustees. West Liberty, Ky., Feb. 2, 1918.

The meeting was called to order by H. V. Nickell, Chairman. The following members present: H. V. Nickell, W. H. Wheeler, Chas. D. Arnett, W. C. Laey, W. W. McClure.

W. H. Wheeler presented a statement of receipts and disbursements as Treasurer for the school year of 1915-1916, as follows:

Received	
From J. W. Davis,	
Supt, 7 months.....	\$1,286.91
From J. M. Cottle, col'r	1,458.85
" G. M. Bellamy, "	143.42
" H. A. Wells, "	40.00
" E. F. Darnaby, "	13.89
" J. H. Williams, atty	
J. M. Cottle taxes col	189.05
" L. Y. Redwine, bal	
\$650 M. C. B. of E.	101.00
	\$3,225.12

Paid out	
To teachers and	
other items..	\$2,823.98
Bal. on hand in	
Com'l Bank..	401.14
	\$3,225.12

The above is audited and approved, whereby W. H. Wheeler pays to W. C. Laey, Treasurer, \$401.14 and is hereby discharged as Treasurer.

H. V. NICKELL, Chairman,  
W. C. Laey, Trustee,  
Chas. D. Arnett, "  
W. W. McClure, "

#### About Dogs and The Owners.

A question was asked in last paper if anything could be done with the sheep killing dogs. My suggestion is that the thing most needed is to work on the owners of the dogs, as they stand lower in my estimation than the dogs under the present circumstances when our country not only should but must conserve food; when all our energies are taxed to the limit to produce enough food for the soldiers and the people.

When the question of producing food for our soldiers who are risking all for us is so acute, the sheep killing dogs, and especially a sheep killing dog, is a slacker and a pro-terman. I am a taxpayer and have a right to kick when it comes to the pass of the county having to pay \$1,000 a year or more for sheep killed by dogs.

TAXPAYER.

Buy W. S. S.

#### Miss Slade's Recital.

The recital given here Tuesday night by Miss Virginia Slade, dramatic reader and impersonator, of Lexington, under the auspices of the local chapter of the Red Cross, was greeted with a packed house.

Miss Slade is a young lady of extraordinary personal attractiveness and of rare histrionic ability, and played upon the emotions of the audience at will. Her repertoire ranges all along the line from the tragic to the humorous, and she is superb in child character delineation.

It goes without saying that Miss Slade will be able to get a big crowd at any future visit to West Liberty.

#### Haney-Mynheir.

Mr. Clyde Haney and Miss Ilana Mynheir, both of Hazard, were married in that city Sunday, June 30.

The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Haney, of Malone, and is a splendid type of young man.

The bride is the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mynheir, formerly of Menefee county.

They are visiting Mr. Haney's parents at present, and will soon return to Hazard, where he is employed, to make their home.

#### Volunteer Call for Specially Qualified Man.

To all Local Boards in Kentucky:

Call no 806 has been announced upon this State for 412 grammar school graduates who have had some experience in mechanical lines and some aptitude for mechanical work, to report to the Commanding Officer, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, on July 15th, for instruction as blacksmiths, carpenters, chauffeurs, electricians, and radio operators.

Quotas will be allotted to each local board within the next few days and you should immediately proceed to give the widest publicity to this call, asking that volunteers present themselves to your local board who possess the technical qualifications required. Only men qualified for general military service are to be inducted under this call. Men may volunteer with you until July 2nd, if sufficient number of volunteers have not come forward to fill your allotment, your will proceed to induct qualified registrants as registrants in class one.

Full particulars concerning the number of men which you will be required to furnish will be mailed to you within a few days and, in the meantime, as many volunteers as possible should be secured.

This is an exceptional opportunity for energetic and ambitious young men.

HENRY F. RHODES, Major of Infantry, U. S. R. Chief, Selective Service Department, Kentucky.

#### Service Flag Unveiled.

The Christian church at this place unveiled a Service Flag with appropriate ceremonies last Sunday night.

The flag contained twenty stars.

#### More Selects Called.

Twenty additional selects have been called from this county to report July 15.

They will be sent to Ft. Thomas.

#### Notice.

To the Overseers of the various Public Roads of Morgan county:

You will take notice that you will be required to warn your hands and begin working your section of the road on the 24th and 25th days of July, 1918, and you will be required to work two days each week thereafter until your road is in good condition as the law requires.

This means every overseer in Morgan county. And if you fail or refuse to work your roads as the law directs, I will immediately issue paper for you and you will show your reasons for not doing so in the court. Now, don't get it in your head that this is a joke, for I am in earnest and no man will escape.

Yours truly,  
J. H. SEBASTIAN,  
County Judge Morgan county.

Ennybrook, N. D., 6 28-19. Mr. H. G. Cottle, West Liberty, Ky. Enclosed find check for \$1.00 for the Courier, as I don't like to see those cross marks on it. Yours respectfully,  
W. A. KENNARD.

Blank Deeds for sale at the Courier office.

#### Advertisement for Bids.

Sealed proposals for the improvement of State Aid Road No. 88A1, from West Liberty, Ky., to Index, Ky., will be received by the Fiscal Court at the court house in West Liberty, Ky., until 1 o'clock, p. m., July 12, 1918.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of proposals obtained at the office of Ren F. Nickell, County Court Clerk, West Liberty, Ky., or at the Department of Public Roads, Frankfort, Ky.

A certified check for \$500 must accompany each bid.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

#### Sheriff's Sale Under Execution.

By virtue of an execution which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Morgan Circuit Court (Execution No. 546) on the 24th day of April, 1918, in favor of Jesse Gilliam, plaintiff vs. John Burchett and George Burchett, I will on

#### Monday, July 8, 1918,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., or thereabouts, at the front door of the court house in West Liberty, Ky., offer at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of six months, the following described real estate:

A certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Morgan county and State of Kentucky and on Open Fork of Paint creek, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Upper Sand Lick thence running up Paint creek with the creek to the mouth of Dyer branch; thence up the Dyer branch to the division fence between E. J. Hill's lines and K. E. Blevins'; thence with said line to the top of the hill; thence with the top of the hill to Jesse Gilliam's line; thence with his line down the hill to the beginning, containing 8 1/2 acres, more or less, or sufficient to bring \$114.40.

Purchaser to give bond with approved personal security, having the force and effect of a replevin bond, bearing legal interest from date of sale.

C. P. HENRY, S. M. C.  
By F. D. FRANKLIN, D. S.

#### To the General Public:

The letter reproduced below was sent out to all merchants in the county July 2. I want it to be generally known that the reports made to me monthly will enable me to tell if you are consuming more flour or sugar than the six pounds of flour or the six pounds of sugar per month for each member of your family. If you find that the merchants have orders not to sell you flour or sugar at all it will be owing to your unwillingness to obey the food laws:

#### To Morgan County Merchants:

Just how carefully you comply with these directions depends whether you are allowed to buy any more sugar during the war.

Fill out both of these blanks. Keep one, and mail the other to "Sugar Division, U. S. Food Administration, 315 Guthrie street, Louisville, Ky."

Don't mail them to me. This report must reach Louisville before July 15 or you can't buy any sugar during the war.

Don't guess at Item 3. Look over your invoices and get it correct. You haven't time to write. Don't telephone me between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. I'm working for another man then.

Instruct your customers that the monthly reports of the merchants will inform me if they are buying more than the quantity allowed of flour or sugar, and strictly obey the law yourself.

Only one 25 pound purchase of sugar for canning purposes is allowed each family unless by written permission from me.

L. T. HOVERMALE, Morgan County Food Administrator.

### Farmers Attention!

### You will need labor!

### You can get it here!

Tell your labor needs to K. J. Bowles, County Agent.

He will supply them for you.

Your crops must be saved.

You must have labor.

You can get it from Mr. Bowles.

Kentucky Council of Defense.



## WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Thrift Stamps cost 25 cents each and draw no interest. You can buy them from your letter carrier, either city or rural route at the post office or your bank. You will be given a card to paste them on. This costs nothing. There are spaces for 10 Thrift Stamps on this card. When your card is full take it to your post office or bank any time, with a few cents additional and your card will be exchanged for an interest-bearing War Savings Certificate worth \$5 on Jan. 1, 1923. This gives you 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly. You can buy 25 War Savings Certificates at one time. They will cost you \$2.50, and their face value at the time of redemption, January 1, 1923, will be \$3.00. War Savings Certificates may be redeemed at any post office of the First, Second or Third Class.

War Savings Certificates may be converted into cash at the post office where issued if you need the money. You will get interest, too, at about 2 per cent.

## STAY the Hand That Would Hoard the Pennies—

Guide It to Patriotic and Profitable Investment

The childish instinct tends usually toward saving. But to this instinct must be added a purpose in the saving. The mere hoarding of coin pleases a child's fancy, but it does not teach the lesson of thrift. Teach your child his first lesson of patriotism by making him a factor in aiding the government, and his first lesson of investment by placing his money where it earns interest. Thrift Stamps furnish the government with money for carrying on the war. They earn 4 per cent interest. Replace the penny bank with a Thrift Stamp Book.

This Advertisement Paid for and Donated by

## COMMERCIAL BANK,

West Liberty, Ky.

Capital Stock and Surplus \$20,000

S. R. COLLIER, President. EDGAR COCHRAN, Asst. Cashier.  
W. M. GARDNER, Vice-Pres. T. J. ELAM, Director.  
W. D. ARCHIBALD, Cashier.